SULTAN GRANTS ALL CLAIMS.

WARSHIP ARGUMENT BRINGS HIM TO OUR TERMS.

Orders Had Been Given to Break Off Diplomatic Relations if the Reply Was Not Favorable-Fair-Treatment for American Schools in Turkey Is Secured

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 .- It was officially announced to-day that the controversy between the United States and Turkey which for a time threatened to end in a severance of diplomatic relations between the two Governments, has been amicably adjusted. United States Minister Leishman at Constantinople has informed the State Department that he has obtained from the Sultan a positive pledge that American schools in Turkey will be treated in accordance with the most favored nation agreement and that equal rights will be granted citizens of this country with those of other nations. An indem nity of 5,000 pounds, Turkish, has been secured for an American citizen, Mrs. Lane, whose property in Turkey was destroyed.

The Sultan has issued an irade putting his pledges into effect, and all matters of difference between Turkey and the United States having been adjusted, orders have been sent to Admiral Jewell, in command of the European squadron, consisting of the cruisers Baltimore, Cleveland and Olympia, to leave Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey,

A high officer of the State Department made the following statement to-night: "For many years the treatment of educational establishments in the Ottoman

Empire, founded and conducted by American citizens, has been very unsatisfactory While similar schools under the direction of other foreigners have been recognized as existing, and have been accorded the regular license or imperial firman upon application therefor, applications on behalf of the schools under American control have passed unnoticed. Temporary permits, obtained from the local authorities, have been hedged in with restrictions and have not infrequently been ignored by the Turkish Government. Difficulties and obtructions have constantly been put in the way of American teachers, in marked contrast to the favor shown to schools of other nationalities and in contravention of the rights of American citizens in Turkey to the most favored treatment accorded to the citizens or subjects of other States.

This discrimination was especially noticeable with regard to the Protestant Medical College at Beirut in the matter of examinations and the right of graduates to exercise their profession. The United States Government claimed for the American school the same privileges accorded the French medical school at Beirut. No such material differences were seen in the schools to warrant the discrimination practised, the difference being chiefly in the system of the Governments of France and the United States. The Protestant Medical College, holding the official authorization from and having the supervision of the State of New York, from which it derives its charter, was entitled to be regarded as a national institution as much as the French

"The earnest efforts of the American Minister at Constantinople to secure for sur schools and teachers the simple equality h they are entitled having met with evasive and dilatory treatment by the Sublime Porte, and no progress having been made toward a better understanding, the President took the matter in his hands and on Feb. 2, 1903, cabled to Minister Leishman, directing him to ask an audience of the Sultan, in order to deliver to him a personal message from the President of good will and assurance of his hearty desire to cultivate and main tain the most cordial relations of friendship, and to bring to the personal and direct attention of his Majesty the embarrass ments and grievances under which this Government and its citizens labor, with an expression of the President's desire and expectation that the treatment of most favored nations would be received and his claim of our colleges and schools to equal

treaty rights would be promptly recognized. "Mr. Leishman's request for an audience was met with much evasion and delay. Two months passed, in the course of which one of the grounds of complaint was removed by the issuance of an irade for th examination of students at the medical college at Beirut. It was not until April 3 that Mr. Leishman was able to deliver the President's message in personal audience of the Sultan. His Majesty was ileased to promise immediate consideration of the requests therein conveyed. No progress whatever was made during the next four months toward the settlemert of the questions at issue and the President's message still remained unanswered, notwithstanding Mr. Leishman's repeated and urgent representations.

"Last summer the report of the attempted assassination of the American Vice-Consu at Beirut led to the visit of the American Mediterranean squadron to that port to investigate the circumstances. Its presence was opportune. The notorious insecurity of foreign life and property at Beirut was remedied by the removal of the local Governor and the substitution of a more energetic and friendly officer in his place. The immediate object having been accomplished, the squadron withdrew the last of January, 1904.

"In the meantime Mr. Leishman's endeavor to advance a settlement of the general questions at issue were unavailing. the Porte being apparently unwilling to meet the President's requests during the presence of the American fleet at Beirut. its withdrawal, however, did not hasten matters. Again and again Minister Leishman pressed for a favorable answer to the President's message and as often was me

y evasive and vague responses. "In a matter like this, concerning the friendly intercourse of two equal nations through their executive heads, the Presi dent's forbearance was sorely tried. As the interests involved were not personal, but national, the procrastination of the Ottoman Government was an aspect little short of an international indignity to the American nation. It became an imperative duty to bring this phase of the matter to a speedy close, and peremptory orders were given to Minister Leishman to demand an audience of the Sultan and ask for a respense to the President's message of Feb , 1903. The audience was at last accorded on July 29, 1904. His Majesty promised immediate consideration of the subject and fixed Tuesday, Aug. 2, as the time when a definite response would be given to Mr. Leishman by his Majesty. The

date then fixed was postponed to Thursday, but on Thursday Mr. Leishman telegraphed that the promised reply had not been received.

"Thereupon the President directed that the Mediterranean squadron, then at Villefranche, near Nice, should proceed to Smyrna in order that if the Sultan's reply should still be withheld, or be given and prove unfavorable, the Minister might be received on board with the courtesy due his high office and conveyed to some convenient place, while Mr. Leishman was instructed to press again for an immediate answer, failing which he was to depart on indefinite leave of absence and repair on board the flagship. He was especially charged to endeavor to reach a satisfactory assurance of the settlement before the arrival of the fleet at Smyrna in order that its visit might be one of friendly courtesy befitting the good understanding of the two Governments.

"The fleet, which was expected to arrive at Smyrna on the morning of Thursday, the 11th, did not reach port until the 12th. On Thursday afternoon, however, the Sultan sent one of his private secretaries to see Mr. Leishman and submit the reply of his Majesty giving assurance that no discrimination shall be made between American schools and those of other nationalities and incidentally offering an indemnity in the amount claimed, 5,000 pounds, Turkish, to an American citizen, Mrs. Lane, as the price of property owned by her.

"The main object, which was to obtain from the Sultan a positive pledge of the most favored nation treatment for our schools in Turkey, having thus been accomplished, the presence of the fleet is no longer necessary and orders have been given for its withdrawal. Mr. Leishman was accordingly instructed to secure without delay such a formulation of his Majesty's pledge as will secure for our educational establishments perfect equality of rights with those which France and other nations enjoy under conditions not less favorable than those which France obtained by the agreement of Mytilene in 1901, which demand has been complied with. The indemnity to be paid to Mrs. Lane, closes, it is believed, the only pecuniary claim pending against the Turkish Government."

It will be seen from this official statement that the accounts contained in the Washington despatches to THE SUN of the seriousness of the recent situation were not exaggerated. A severance of diplomatic relations with Turkey was not merely contemplated, but was actually ordered, conditional on compliance by the Sultan with the demands of this Government. A fact worth noting in connection with the case is that the radical instructions to Minister Leishman and the orders to the American European squadron to proceed to Smyrna were coincident with the return to Washington of Secretary Hay, about whose thorough accord with President Roosevelt in the action taken against Turkey there is not the least shadow of doubt. Mr. Hay was firmly convinced that the time for further parleying with the Sultan had passed and he was willing to take the responsibility of going to the limit of action within the authority of the Executive branch of the Government necessary to bring the Sublime Porte to the point of seeing the advisability of granting the terms demanded.

One of the most gratifying features of the settlement with Turkey is that the last pecuniary claim of the United States against that country has been paid. Money matters have occasioned the most serious differences etween the two Governments, and it is noteworthy that it was not until John Hav took charge of the State Department that any real progress toward adjusting them

SWIM TO SAVE NON-UNION MAN. Policeman Rescues Plager-Son Born to

the Cop About the Same Time. Francis Plager, a non-union butcher employed at the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant, went swimming with other strike breakers at the foot of East Forty-fifth street yesterday afternoon. Plager ventured so far out into the current that the tide caught him and his strength gave way.

Policeman Wilday of the East Twentysecond street station, who was patrolling the docks on strike duty, saw Plager's danger. Stopping only to take off his helmet and shoes, he went into the river head first.

Plager sank when the policeman was within a dozen yards of him. Wilday dived once, came up for breath and tried it again. He was about to go under again when he saw Plager rise to the surface about twenty yards further out. Wilday grabbed Piager as he was about to sink again, and began a struggle against the tide to save Plager's life and his own.

Roundsman McCarthy on the pier threw out a long rope. Wilday secured it, looped it under Plager's arms and the butcher was hauled in. Wilday managed to hold out until the same rope pulled him to the dock. Then he fainted from exhaustion.

An ambulance had been summoned from the Flower Hospital. Dr. Klausmann revived Plager by heroic methods. After a bit Wilday came around. His gold watch was ruined and his uniform spoiled. They sent to his house at 140 East Twenty-ninth street to get dry clothing. When the po-liceman who went came back, he said:

"You're out a uniform and a ticker. Wilday, but you're in a mighty fine kid. About the time Wilday was saving Plager's life the policeman's wife gave birth

Capt. Lantry will recommend to Commissioner McAdoo that Wilday receive honorable mention and a gold medal.

HAMBURG'S 'CELLIST DROWNED.

Supposed to Have Rolled Overboard While

Asleep-Was Soon to Marry. When the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, in yesterday, sails for her home port the orchestra, made up of the stewards of the ship, will miss the 'cello, Franz Kuck, the 'cellist, who was to have been married to his sweetheart after the liner returned to Hamburg, was lost at sea in an electrical storm, in which the ship pitched

and rolled with unusual violence. The 'cellist had been somewhat nervous and had been unable to get his usual sleep. He went up on the boat deck about 4 o'clock on Friday morning. Two passengers who met him said he was quiet and cheerful and that he remarked that he preferred the outer air of the highest deck to a cabin when he was restless.

ed later and his shipmates decided that he had rolled overboard while

asleep in the storm.

He had bought a little home in the Uhlenhorst section of Hamburg, on which he had paid 600 marks, and he appeared to be very happy, telling his friends of the ship's orchestra about his prospects.

DETECTIVES SURE THEY WERE CLOSE TO MANNINO.

Woman Says She Saw Him Dragged Into a Hut by Two Italians-Father Is Dealing With a Go-Between-Lad's Captors Withdraw Their Demand for Ransom.

The police believe that they got almost within reach of kidnapped Antonio Man-

nino on Saturday night. Following the most definite clue obtained so far. Detectives Finn and Mealli went to an out-of-town region of Italian huts described as being on a direct line of travel from the house at 317 Thirty-ninth street, where young Cucozza says he took the kidnapped boy. A woman living near by told the police that she saw a boy dragged into a hut on Wednesday night by two Italians. A photograph of little Tony was shown to her and she identified it as a picture of the boy she saw. Her description of one of the men fitted Laduca, who is sus-

pected of the crime. The detectives went through this quarter on Saturday night in plain clothes. Mealli walked ahead, and Finn, from behind cried out several times, as though calling to his companion:

"Oh. Tony!" Suddenly he was answered by the terrifled scream of a child which stopped abruptly as though choked off. It was impossible to tell from just which hut the sound came. The detectives smashed doors and searched for four hours, but found nothing They are sure about the scream. "Like a boy frightened to death," says

The location of these huts is probably Long Island City. Coniglio, one of the men under arrest, was a laborer on the Long Island Railroad.

The men who hold little Antonio are weakening. They have backed down from their demands for ransom. All they ask of Mannino now is that the four prisoners held by the police be released. That is not in Mannino's power to give.

There are now three parties to the case all working more or less independently. Sigretto and Mannino have cut loose from the police and are in such close touch with the kidnappers that their business is transacted not alone by letters, but also by a go-between. This go-between is said to be an Italian living in Brooklyn. The police are following leads and clues more or less blind in their search for Vito Laduca, who is supposed to be the arch-conspirator and Alavarero Sono, uncle to Angelo Cucozza. Sigretto and Mannino have a secret service of their own, working independently of the police toward the single end of getting the little boy alive. The police are no nearer to getting Laduca than

they were two days ago. From the account of people living in the same tenement, there appears to have been a conference in Laduca's rooms at 360 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, last Sunday evening, the night before Cucozza made his first attempt to get little Antonio across the river.

Mrs. Laduca was at home yesterday, per feetly willing to talk about anything except her husband's whereabouts. She says that she saw him for a moment on Friday. but where she will not tell. She admits that they go by the names of "Longo" and "Laduca," indifferently. When the police went through the place on Saturday they took away a bundle of letters, the contents of which were not given out.

Yesterday was another day of fruitle search for the police. Early in the morning three expeditions started out. Detective Finn made for New Jersey. He went through Hoboken, West Hoboken, Weshawken and Paterson, but got no results Another party of detectives scoured the Italian quarter of Manhattan, and Wardman Currao, who as an Italian has been brought

in, did some work in Brooklyn. Sigretto, Mannino and their force employees were out all the morning. Early in the afternoon they drove to South Ferry in a light buggy, met Detective Sergean Vachris and Detective Gannon, and went with them to Manhattan. They were excited and hopeful. Even the police seamed to believe that the boy was surely going to be found this time. The expedition returned at 8 o'clock, crestfallen.

Currao had more to report. With th help of special officers he was trying to find the go-between who has been conducting negotiations for the release of Cucozza, Coneglio and Galato. Mannino was cooperating with one set of detectives, another set were trying to find man whom Mannino could name if he would. Currao believes that he has located his man. A raid in that direction is expected by this morning. These are all the results of a busy day with Capt. Rooney's squad. They seem no nearer to the slippery Laduca than on the day when Cucozza named him as chief conspirator. Capt. Rooney has been working night and day on

this case alone, and is worn out. Every day Sigretto and Mannino becom more secretive. Mannino's house was closed tightly yesterday. Whenever a visitor knocked he was inspected. If h was not wanted the door was slammed without ceremony. To every question they answered: "I don't know anything."

It appears now that young Cuc ozze took little Antonio from the very door of the Amity street police station. The boy's playmates say that Antonio was sitting on the station steps in the twiligh when Cucozza approached him and gave him the half dollar which was spent on ic cream for the crowd before Cucozza and his victim went away together. A police man was standing close by at the time Cucozza, in solitary confinement and in danger of more third degree work, is

"They may offer to exchange prisoner till their gray hair drags the ground," said Capt. Rooney last night. "None of that with us. Whether the boy comes back or not, the prisoners will get all the law we can give them. Of course, our main object now is to get that boy. We want two me in this case, and Laduca is the one we want most. The missing boy isn't far from

taking the situation very calmly.

The four prisoners will be arraigned this morning in the Butler street police

court.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sends Cane to Firemen's Fate Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has sent to Mrs. Andrew Phillips, wife of the chief of the Bayonne, N. J., fire department, a hand-some cane of Porto Rican wood to be dis-posed of at a fair for the benefit of the Exempt Firemen's Association of that city

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

HEARD KIDNAPPED BOY'S CRY CORONER SAVES WIFE'S LIFE.

O'Gorman Swam Out to Her and Brought Her to the Shere in Safety. Coroner O'Gorman saved his wife from drowning at their summer home at City Is-

land yesterday afternoon. He was sitting in his bathing suit on the long dock that juts out into Pelham Bay at Pilot street watching his wife, who was 150 feet from

She cannot swim well, but has been relying on "water wings" blown up with air and fitting under her arms to buoy her up. Yesterday she had ventured beyond her depth when the "wings" collapsed.

Coroner O'Gorman reached his wife as she went down a second time. He is a strong swimmer and his wife is a small woman so that he had little difficulty in holding her up but he was becoming exhausted by the time of the arrival of the naphtha launch Sallie, the first of some twenty boats to reach him after a quarter of a mile race.

On the swim in Coroner O'Gorman drove his foot against a nail in a partially submerged log and cut his toe. Dr. Curtin, their family physician, found more to do for the Coroner than for his wife, who was suffering chiefly from fright and the shock.

HIS DEATH SAVES OTHERS. Engineer Stays by Throttle and Keeps Cars on Track.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14 .- James Pettit, engineer of a construction train on the outh Shore branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, lost his life to-night, but in doing so saved 200 others from injury and perhaps death. The accident occurred four miles from here.

The South Shore line is a single track affair and is used chiefly for transporting laborers and material from the main line in this city to the shops at Carteret. The roadbed is of recent construction and is supported by piles driven in the soft marabes.

The train, which consisted of the engine and three coaches filled with employees, was making the last trip to this city when the accident occurred. Engineer Pettit saw the rails spread some twenty feet ahead of his engine and applied the brakes. The train was moving slowly at the time As a result of the engineer's faithfulness the three coaches remained on the tracks but the engine bumped along the ties and finally rolled over the embankment.

Pettis went with it and he was crushed nder the engine in the marsh. Fred Mooney, the fireman, escaped death by jumping. He was painfully injured, how-

EDISON GOVERNESS A SUICIDE. Asphyxiated by Gas While Absent From the Inventor's Home.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 14.-Miss Ethel K Pardoe, an attractive young woman about 25 years old, who has been in the employ of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison as a governess for the Edison children, committed suicide by gas asphyriation to-day in the home of Mrs. Annie G. Miller, at 148 Cleveland street, Orange. The police have been unable to ascertain why she killed herself. Letters found in her room indicate that er father, who was a Canadian minister, died last winter, and it is surmised that sorrow and loneliness prompted her to

the deed. That the asphyxiation was not accidental was proved by the fact that she had carefully plugged the keyhole and cracks in

the doors and windows. At 4 o'clock this afternoon, Mrs. Edison, accompanied by her husband, rode up o the Orange police station in an electric automobile. Mrs. Edison expressed great concern at the unhappy fate of her former governess. She said that Miss Pardoe was merely stopping at Mrs. Miller's for few weeks and would have returned to her house soon. She inquired for details and wanted to see the body at the morgue but Mr. Edison advised her not to. B she and her son said they thought Miss Pardoe came from Novar, Muskoka, Ont., Canada. They said her father was a minister who had preached at several churches in the Dominion and that she was well connected.

WEDS FIRST LOVE'S DAUGHTER. C. E. A. MacGeachey, Actor, Married on

July 2, in Jersey City, to Miss Hone. The marriage of Charles Edward Alleyne MacGeachey, an actor in Charles Frohman's forces to Miss Della Hone, a sister of Mrs. LeRoy Jones, which occurred on July 2 in Jersey City, as announced yesterday, will come as a surprise to the friends of both parties. MacGeachey is nearly 58 years old and his bride 80. The Hones live

at 216 Edgecombe avenue. The mother of MacGeachey's bride before her marriage was a Miss Emms Atwood of this city. She is now about the same age as MacGeachey. When they were children they often played together, and

MacGeachey asked her to marry him. The parents of both parties objected and the match was broken. MacGeachey never married, until he suddenly fell in love with Miss Hone, the daughter of the woman he hoped to marry forty years ago. For the last ten years MacGe has lived with his sister, Rose MacGeschey at 25 West Sixty-fifth street. He came home from the road six weeks ago, and one day he went uptown with his sister to look

for a place to live on Washington Heights. While they were in that part of town MacGeachey remembered the Hones and called on them with his sister. He fell in love with Mrs. Hone's daughter, and the marriage quickly followed. The announce nent was not made until yesterday becaus MacGeachey had to leave for San Francisco with the Henry Miller company, and he did not want anything said until he arrived here. His bride left last Tuesday to join him at San Francisco, and arrived there last night

Mrs. MacGeachey is the daughter of the late Philip Hone and a great-granddaughter of Philip Hone, a former Mayor of this

STALLED FLEET GETS AWAY. Seventy-five, Moving South at Last, Passed by the Iroquois in One Day.

The sailing fleet held up more than a month north of Hatteras by adverse winds and the accelerated Gulf Stream has been released at last. Never in the history of released at last. Never in the history of coastwise navigation have so many big fore-and-afters struggled for so long a time in an effort to pass the stormy cape. The Clyde liner Iroquois, in yesterday from Jacksonville and Charleston, passed on Saturday seventy-five of the fleet headed south, with a light northerly wind bellying all the canvas they could spread.

Six trains a day via the water-level route of the New York Central-to St. Louis, and the big fair in in full blast,—Adr.

WOMEN FIGHT OVER MONKEY.

ROW STIRS LONGACRE SQUARE; ENDS IN POLICE STATION.

There Sergt, M'Cann Turns Solomon and Awards Monk to Princess Gown, as Against White Dress-Twas a Lady Monk, and Was Called Evelyn.

A woman, young, yellow haired and dressed in a close fitting, black silk princess gown, sat in a hansom cab in front of the new Hotel Astor, on Longacre Square, about 10 o'clock last night, with a monkey in her arms, defending herself from the frantic rushes from the sidewalk of another young woman attired in white.

The girl in the cab hugged the monkey tightly to her breast, evading skilfully sudden snatches made for the cowering little beast by the woman in white. The monkey-it was a lady monkey-was gowned in a Japanese kimono, whose gorgeous reds matched the bloom on the nose of the stolid cabby, who did not attempt the rôle of peacemaker.

"Stop, you hateful thing!" screamed

Princess Gown, as the woman in white made one more fruitless effort to grab the monk. "She is my own, dear, sweet Evelyn. will not let you have her. I'll die first.

"You know that's a lie," said White Dress glaring from the sidewalk. "She's my monkey, and her name is Margaret. If you don't hand the child over, you'll stand a pretty good chance of dying."

Attack and defence began again. Both women screamed. The terrified monkey chattered and gibbered. The cabby lost something of his stolidity and clambered heavily down from his seat. People rushed to the spot from up and down Broadway. Trolley cars stopped in front of the hotel and curious folks jumped out to see

what was doing.

Along came Cop Rodinan of the West Forty-seventh street station, elbowing the rubber necks aside.

"What's the row here?" he demanded, one hand restraining White Dress from another assault upon Princess Gown's defences. The difficulty was explained in s torrent of fevered adjectives and improper nouns. Rodihan was puzzled. White Dress had an inspiration.

"I'll tell you what," said she. "If you'll promise to keep our names secret we'll settle this whole thing by going to your police station and asking your boss to arbitrate."

Rodihan said he was willing, provided no charge was preferred by either woman. Detectives Martineau and Baker arrived at that juncture. They regarded the monk with unfriendly eyes as a disturber of peace and traffic.

Princess Gown and White Dress, temporarily non-combatant, went in one hansom cab to the West Forty-seventh street station. The monkey crouched between them, chattering shrilly. The two detectives and the policeman chartered another open-faced cart and followed. Their progress was marked by some excitement the Japanese kimono of the maiden monkey attracting humorous comment.

Sergt. McCann, on duty at the West Forty-seventh street station, rubbed his eyes when the two women and the silk bedecked monkey lined up in front of his

"What's all this?" said he. "I don't rightly know, sir," replied the cop. "Better let the ladies and the monk speak for themselves.

White Dress took up the tale. Both she and Princess Gown lived in fashionable apartment uptown until five weeks ago, she told the sergeant. At that time Princess Gown moved away, and simultaneously, she said, she missed her monkey, Margaret. Last night, passing the corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street she saw Princess Gown in a hansom fondling a monkey she recognized as her beloved Margaret. She was angry. She lost her temper. She said things and scrapped.

Then Princess Gown told her story. name of the monk was Evelyn, she declared, and White Dress had no claim to it. The sharp eyed sergeant saw the monkey reaching out its skinny little arms once or twice toward Princess Gown during the

flow of explanation. Memories of Sancho Panza, a Cadi or two and Solomon the Wise came to McCann. "Put the monk on the floor," said he Evelyn-Margaret, her silk kimono fluttering, ran straight to Princess Gown. "That seems to settle it, ladies," said the sergeant. "You left the thing to me

to settle peaceably, so I award the monkey to this lady here," pointing to Princes Princess Gown beamed and flashed pair of very effective blue eyes at McCann. White Dress was depressed and regarded the sergeant darkly.

"Well, said she, "I want to see the little dear now and then, anyway; you get her to promise that, will you? Princess Gown, tickled with victory agreed. The pair left the police station amicably, both smiling at Evelyn-Margaret. "For an Irishman I guess I'm about the

remarked McCann to the cops. TELLS OF JEW MASSACRES.

warmest thing in Solomons that ever was,

Russian Correspondent of a New York Paper Reports Two Outbreaks. The Jewish Morning Journal will print to-day the following from its correspondent

at Warsaw. Russia:

"On Sunday, July 31, in the city of Ostrowitz, Government of Rodom, a Jew was quarrelling with a Gentile. The latter, who was an epileptic, fell during the encounter as a result of one of his fits. The Christian bystanders, however, raised the cry that the Jew murdered their comrade In a short time all the Christian inhabitants of the town turned out and proceeded to avenge the alleged crime. The riot that ensued resolved itself into a massacre of Jews, of whom twenty were killed and a great number wounded. The massacre

"Another massacre occurred on Saturday,
July 30, in the town of Potseveh, Government of Sedlitz, in the following manner:
"A local clergyman induced a small Hebrew girl to embrace the Christian faith.
The parents of the girl went to the church where their daughter was confined, accompanied by some of their Jewish friends, and demanded her release on the ground that the court had decided that the girl was under age and could not act independent. was under age and could not act independently in such matters, and that consequently her parents had the right to interfere with her action. The clergyman, seeing that the Jews were determined to use force if neces sews were determined to use force in necessary, called the Mayor to his aid. The two incited the populace against the Jews and a fierce riot ensued. More than a hundred Jews were severely wounded. The number of dead is unknown because the police withhold the facts."

MRS. MAYBBICK SAILS. Coming Here on the Vaderland Under

the Name of Rose Ingram. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Chronicle says
that Mrs. Florence Maybrick left Rouen and was met in Paris by Percy Barnard, stepson of Dr. Densmore of New York

On Friday they went to Antwerp. There S. V. Hayden, a Washington lawyer, met Mrs. Maybrick. He and his wife and Mrs. Maybrick embarked on the steamer Vaderland for New York on Saturday morn ing, Mrs. Maybrick travelling under the name of Rose Ingram. Baroness de Roques, Mrs. Maybrick's mother, will follow later.

WANTS LOTS OF CHILDREN.

Flathouse Landlord Offers Prizes for Them and Builds Them a House. William C. Smith, who lives in a big house at Anthony avenue and 178th street, has nearly finished building, a block away, at Anthony avenue and Echo place, a six story flathouse which will be adapted especially for children. On the top floor is a huge playroom for the little folks and back yard has been equipped with

children. Mr. Smith says that the parents of any baby born in his flathouse will get a month's rent free; twins two months'; triplets, from three to six.

swings and other things that appeal to

FOUND \$500-REWARD, 20 CENTS. Honest Lad Gave the Envelope Contain-

ing the Money to Woman Who Claimed It. Eleven-year-old John Knox, son of the gelatine manufacturer, who is staying with his parents at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, started for Brighton Beach last night. On the floor of one of the cars on the Marine Railway young Knox found an envelope containing five \$100 bills. The boy danced with glee when he arrived

at Brighton. At that point a middle-aged and frantic woman was pacing the platform. She accosted all the passengers, asking:

"Did you find anything?" When she tackled Johnny the boy "fessed

The woman thanked Johnny, gave him 20 cents and hurried to a Brooklyn train. CROWD MET MISS ROOSEVELT. 1,000 Persons at the Station in Portland, Me., to See President's Daughter.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 14 .- Miss Roosevelt, daughter of the President, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison Blaine Beal arrived in Portland on the 7:10 o'clock train from Bar Harbor, to-night. She was met at the station by Col. Frederick Hale, son of Senator Hale, and driven at once to the Hale residence on State street.

About 1,000 persons were in the station to see the President's daughter, and, as she went directly through the main waiting room of the station, they formed a narrow lane through which she had to pass. Simple plans have been made for Miss Roosevelt's entertainment while she is here. On Monday forenoon she will rest at the Hales'. In the afternoon she will be taken for a sail as the guest of J. Hopkins Smith in the steam yacht Gyda. On Monday evening, in company with a few invited guests, she will attend a theatrical

performance at Peak's Island. Miss Roosevelt and Mrs. Beals will leave on Tuesday morning for Newport, where they will be guests of the Ogden Millses.

JULIA WARD HOWE SPEAKS. Appears in a Newport Pulpit to Appeal

for a Hospital's Needs. NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.-Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic," to-day occupied the pulpit of Channing Memorial Church to speak in behalf of the Newport, Hospital, a private institution, which is controlled by a number of influential cottagers.

The institution has been running behind and has been obliged to curtail its expense and shut down certain wards. It is now making an appeal to the people of Newport to assist in its support.

LOCOMOTIVE HITS TROLLEY.

Carries It 150 Feet and Throws It Inte

a Swamp-Five Men Hurt. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14,-- Five men had a narrow escape from death early this morning in a head-on collision between a locomotive running south on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and a trolley car of the Southwestern Transit Company going cast on Moyamensing avenue. The crash occurred at Seventeenth street, where the

lines of the two roads intersect. The trolley car was carried for a distance of 150 feet on the fender of the engine and then hurled down a steep embankment into a swamp. The trolley car was smashed to pieces. Neither the motorman nor the four young men who were in the car were very much injured.

NO CEDING OF PHILIPPINES. Secretary Taft Corrects a False Impressien Received from His Speech.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.-In his speech at the exposition grounds yesterday Secretary Taft, in discussing the subject of a Government aided railroad in the islands said: "Should the Philippine Islands be transferred to another government the terms of the charter could impose the obligation upon the new government."

This was taken by some of his hearers to indicate that the Secretary favored ceding America's Far Eastern possessions to some

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

In the most emphatic language Secretary

Taft to-night denied that he intended to intimate the possibility of a future transfer

Will Go to Oyster Bay Next Saturday and Return to Washington on Sept. 20. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-President Roose velt is now keeping bachelor's hall at the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt and the children being at Oyster Bay. The President leave Washington for Oyster Bay will leave Washington for Oyster Bay next Saturday morning, and according to his present plans will return here permanently on Sept. 20. Both while he is at his summer home and after he returns to Washington for the fall and winter Mr. Roosevelt will observe the rule of not receiving delegations of visitors except on official business until after the election. The President spent the greater part of the day alone at the White House, but he attended divine service at the Dutch Reformed Church in the morning, and went attended divine service at the Dutch he-formed Church in the morning, and went out for a horseback ride late in the after-noon. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson was the only visitor in the evening, he and the President sitting on the south porch and chatting for some time.

Sleeping car to Springfield, Mass., dally on the

JAP SEA VICTORY.

Gruiser Rurik Sunk After Five-Hour Batile.

TWO OTHERS DAMAGED.

Kamimura Catches and Defeats the Vladivostok Squadron.

Sunday Morning Naval Engagement North of Tsushima in the Corea Strait Bussians Evidently Trying to Form Junetion With Some of the Port Arthur

Fleet-Russian and Japanese Reports on the Capture of the Retshiteiny Agree-Port Arthur Under Fire for Five Days-More Troops Going There.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. Tokio, Aug. 14.-Admiral Kamimura re-

ports that he met three cruisers belonging to the Vladivostok squadron at dawn this morning north of Tsushima. After a fight that lasted five hours the Japanese sank the Rurik.

The other two cruisers fled northward, badly damaged. The damage to the Japanese warships was very slight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-According to advices received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio, the Russian Vladivostok squadron has been vanquished by the Japanese squadron under Admiral Kamimura. These cablegrams from Tokio were received at the Legation here to-day:

"Tokio, Aug. 13.-Commander of Takeshiska naval station reports our fleet telegraphed him by wireless that Russian Vladivostok squadron was sighted at 5:10 A. M. Reported subsequently an engagement being fought."

"Tokio, Aug. 14.- Kamimura reports that our squadron, after five hours severe fighting with three ships of the Russian Viadivostok squadron, on the morning of the 14th, three miles north of Tsushima, sank the Rurik. Other two ships apparently suffered heavily and fled northward. Our damage slight."

Tsushima Island, north of which the battle was fought, is in the Corea Strait off southern Japan. It is in the direct route from Vladivostok to Shanghai. The Russians were evidently trying to form a junction with the Port Arthur fleet. Originally the Vladivostok squadron

consisted of four cruisers, the Rurik, Gromovoi, Rossia and Bogatyr. The latter went on the rocks near Vladivostok a few weeks ago. The Rurik was a belted cruiser of 10,940

67 feet beam and 29% feet draught. She carried four 8-inch guns, sixteen 5.5-inch and six 4.7-inch quick firers, and twentyfour smaller guns, including four machine guns. She also had six torpedo tubes, all above the water. Her armor belt was ten inches

thick at its heaviest part. She had made

18.8 knots under forced draught. Her fighting force was 768 men. The Vladivostok squadron made several successful raids along the Japanese coast, sinking transports and capturing ships with contraband al oard. Admiral Kamimura had been severely criticised for his failure to catch these Russian ships, and

DID TRY TO BLOW UP THE SHIP. Russian Commander Tells of Capture of the Retshiteiny-Japan's Report.

demands were made in Tokio for his recall

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.-Capt. Rostchakovski telegraphs to the Czar under date of Aug. 11 as follows: "I arrived at Chefoo with the Retshitelny,

bearing important despatches, having effected a passage through two blockading lines. According to orders from Admiral Gregorovitch, I disarmed the ship and lowered my flag. All formalities were duly carried out on the night of Aug. 11 in port, when the Retshitelny was piratically attacked by the Japanese, who had approached with two torpedo boats and a cruiser. They sent a party under command of an officer as though to enter into pourparlers. Not having arms to resist, gave orders for preparations to blow up the ship.

"When the Japanese began to hoist their flag I insulted the Japanese officer, striking him and throwing him into the water. I then ordered my crew to throw the enemy into the sea. Our resistance, however was unavailing. The Japanese took possession of the boat. Explosions occurred in the engine room and fore part of the vessel, but the Retshitelny did not sink. She was taken from the port by the Japanese. I hope they will not be able to take her to

one of their own ports. "The officers and crew were saved except the engineer, a stoker and four other men, who were slightly wounded. Naval Ensign Petroff, who resisted the hoisting of the Japanese flag, received a severe blow in the chest with the butt end of a musket, causing internal hemorrhage. I received a wound in the right thigh. The bullet has not yet been extracted. The conduct of the officers and crew was above all praise." A supplementary report from Admiral

Alexieff says: The Consul at Chefoo reports that while conferring with the Taotai regarding the temporary stay of the Retshitelny to repair her engines the commander of the torpedo boat, acting under instructions from Admiral Gregorovitch, and owing to the defective condition of his engines. entered into negotiations with the Chinese Admiral on the subject of disarmament of the torpedo boat, and handed over the breech blocks of the guns and his rifles

and lowered his ensign.
"After the Japanese attack, Capt. Restchakovski, Engineer Kistiasken, Naval